

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

### **0409 AMERICAN HISTORY (US)**

**0409/01**

Paper 1 (The Making of a Nation), maximum raw mark 60

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### Section A: Government and the People 1754–2000

**1 (a) What were the main aims of the Populists?**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1–2]

e.g. “Populism was about becoming more interested in what was going on in the U.S.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “Populism was a political movement that involved people supporting a new political party called the People’s Party (1891). This new party emerged from smaller political groups associated with the Farmers’ Alliances.” The Populists had a number of aims including:

- a fairer system of income tax;
- government control of communications and transport;
- no controls on the minting of silver;
- and an increase in the circulation of money.

They aimed to be successful by getting support from workers in urban areas.

**(b) Explain why new political groupings emerged in the late nineteenth century.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1]

e.g. “New groups emerged because people wanted to get more involved in politics.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “The Populists emerged demanding great changes to federal economic and social policies.”

“The Settlement Movement arose to help poor people living in deprived urban areas.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “In the second half of the nineteenth century people began to concentrate on different issues in American society especially social and economic problems. This meant that new political groupings emerged. For example, The Anti-Saloon League, was founded in 1893 and supported prohibition. This was the ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. They supported this as they believed that drinking led to crime, anti-social behaviour in general and poverty.”

“One of the leading women’s political groups of the late nineteenth century was the National Consumers League founded in 1899. The League believed that factories should be forced to pay a minimum wage to workers and that there should be more checks on whether factory owners were obeying factory legislation. Groups like this started in the late nineteenth century because people were concerned about the social and economic problems that were growing in big cities.”

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(c) “Political turbulence marked the period from 1865 to 1900.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “There was a lot of political unrest after the civil war but by 1900 the U.S. had become more stable.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issue** [2–3]

e.g. “During the Reconstruction period there was much turbulence due to the actions of Andrew Johnson.”

“The 1880s were also a period of instability. Parties were divided and struggled to gain support from members over controversial issues such as the passing of the Texas Seed Bill in 1887.”

“There was more political stability during the time of the Populists William Bryan’s Cross of Gold speech of 1896 helped unify Democrats.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “The period from 1865 to 1877 was very turbulent. Johnson’s policies enabled southern Democrats to return to power which angered northern Republicans. When Congress passed a Civil Rights act in 1866 Johnson vetoed it although Congress overrode his decision. Congress then attempted to impeach Johnson but he escaped by the closest of margins. These problems led to turbulence because they continued many of the divisions which had been seen during the Civil War.”

“In some ways the late nineteenth century was a period of political co-operation. Although the parties saw a lot of disagreement internally, there was often relatively little difference between them. This was shown in election results across the period, for example in 3 of the 5 elections between 1876 and 1892 the winning margin was less than 1% of the votes cast. This was also reflected in congressional elections which meant that parties were forced to compromise and pursue bipartisan policies.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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**2 (a) What was the Watergate Scandal?**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1–2]

e.g. “The Watergate Scandal caused a lot of trouble for President Richard Nixon and he resigned.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The Watergate Scandal started with the burglary of the Democratic Party headquarters in Washington during the 1972 presidential campaign. The scandal was linked to President Nixon when two reporters from the Washington Post linked the crime to the White House. Nixon was accused of obstructing the investigation and lying about what he knew. He became the first President of the United States to resign whilst in office in August 1974.”

**(b) Explain why the Iran-Contra Affair was important.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1]

e.g. “The Iran-Contra affair was about links between the United States government and Iran.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “The United States government used money from Iran to help the Contra rebel forces fighting an extreme left wing government in Nicaragua.”

“US hostages in Lebanon were released even though Ronald Reagan’s government had said they would not do deals with terrorists.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “In November 1986 it was revealed in a Beirut newspaper that the US government had shipped anti-tank missiles to Iran in return for the release of American hostages held in Lebanon. This was important because Ronald Reagan’s administration had said that they would not do deals with terrorist organisations. In an investigation in 1987 it was revealed that many important people were involved although no direct links could be made with the President.”

“The United States government used money from Iran to help the Contra rebel forces fighting an extreme left wing government in Nicaragua. This was important because it showed that the US government was prepared to use money from arms sales to interfere in the political process in Central America.”

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(c) “Federal governments were successful in responding to the challenges they faced from 1953 to 2000.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “This statement is true as federal governments did well to make sure that the U.S remained a prosperous place to live from 1953 to 2000.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “Federal governments were very successful in dealing with economic and social problems during most of this period. Kennedy attempted this through his New Frontier programme and this was followed up by Johnson with his idea of a Great Society.”

“Some governments were not that successful in dealing with economic and social challenges. Under Eisenhower economic growth fell to 2.5 per cent on average per year although inflation was largely avoided.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “In the 1980s federal government was particularly successful in dealing with domestic issues. Reagan’s policies of deregulation, cutting the size of federal government and tax cuts seemed to have a positive effect and were well supported by the public. Federal government also did well to extend voting rights to many African Americans who had been denied franchise rights for decades. The first black mayors were elected in cities in North Carolina, Philadelphia and Chicago.”

“The late 1960s and early 1970s saw federal government struggling to cope with domestic issues. Inflation soared after a fuel crisis in the early 1970s, and as well as oil shortages causing problems social programmes were also cut. The Watergate scandal of 1972–3 was a particularly bad time for the government as it suggested the President was corrupt.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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### Section B: Who Are Americans?

#### 3 (a) What was the Freedmen’s Bureau?

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1–2]

e.g. “This was an organisation set up to help people improve their lives.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The Freedmen’s Bureau was established by Congress in March 1865. Its main aim was to provide help to newly released southern black slaves. It gave out clothing, food and medical supplies to African Americans but also to white southerners who had been displaced by the civil war. Freedmen Bureau schools were constructed and were attended by over 250 000 African American children. However, the Bureau was dismantled in 1869 due to pressure from some members of Congress who opposed it.”

#### (b) Explain why the Constitution was amended in the period from 1865 to 1869.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1]

e.g. “The Constitution was changed after the end of the Civil War to try and stop problems happening again.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed in 1865 after the end of the Civil War, it abolished slavery.”

“The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ratified in 1868; it gave black people equal citizenship.”

“The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave them the right to vote.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which dealt with citizenship and equal protection of the law was ratified in 1868. It was passed because after the Civil War there were still problems in the South with freed slaves being denied the rights that came with being a citizen. For example many freed slave were still being denied the rights to own property or receive and education.”

“The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed at the end of the Civil War to abolish slavery in the whole of the United States. It was needed to force all the defeated Southern states to free slaves. It began a process of constitutional amendment that was designed to rebuild the country after the Civil War.”

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- (c) “The economic and social status of African Americans improved significantly from 1865 to 1900.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “By the year 1900 most African Americans had jobs.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “During Reconstruction freedmen were able to buy plots of land.”

“After Reconstruction the Jim Crow Laws and violence against African Americans in the form of lynching prevented improvements in status being made.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “In some ways the status of African Americans did improve after the Civil War. During the Reconstruction period the Enforcement Act of 1870 was passed. This improved the social position of African Americans as it banned the use of terror, force or bribery to stop people voting due to their race. This meant that black people were able to vote in greater numbers which improved their place in the community and also provided them with some representatives in politics.”

“In many ways the social status of African Americans did not improve in the period. For example, the Plessy v. Ferguson case of 1896 was a great setback for African Americans. The Supreme Court judgement on the case ruled that segregation was legal if separate facilities given to African Americans were equal to those given to whites. The ‘equal’ part of the judgement proved very difficult to enforce which meant that black people were often left using inadequate transportation or schools.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

- 4 (a) Describe the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the early years of the twentieth century.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General response** [1–2]

e.g. “NAWSA worked hard to get women the vote at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) was formed from different groups which had been campaigning for women’s rights. NAWSA wanted to focus primarily on gaining the vote rather than other social issues. They did this by trying to persuade state governments to pass suffrage laws. They hoped this would then make a federal amendment more likely as the issue became difficult to ignore. During the First World War NAWSA was led by Carrie Chapman Catt who, by encouraging women to support the war effort, gained the support of President Woodrow Wilson for early drafts of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment.”

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**(b) Explain why the women’s suffrage movement struggled to achieve its aims before 1920.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]**

**Level 1: General response [1]**

e.g. “The women’s suffrage movement struggled to achieve its aims because it was not very well organised.”

**Level 2: Identifies why [2–4]**

e.g. “Some women such as Margaret Sanger were more interested in educating women over birth control methods than in campaigning for the right to vote.”

“Issue of the War – the government was preoccupied with other things in the war years.

**Level 3: Explains why [5–7]**

e.g. “Before 1890 the women’s suffrage movement lacked unity. Early on campaigners were divided between the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. Such splits reoccurred in 1913 when the National American Woman Suffrage Association expelled Alice Paul for wanting to adopt militant tactics. These splits meant that it was difficult for the movement to gain the publicity which was necessary for success.”

“The suffrage movement faced much opposition from men and women throughout the period. Anti-suffragists, such as Lyman Abbot, argued that women did not want to vote as they had more important things to do in the home. Others argued that voting would make women too masculine and that they would be too easily influenced by politicians. These objections used the ideas of femininity at the time to undermine the movement which meant that it did not succeed.”

Issue of the War explained.



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(c) The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was the most important factor influencing gender equality in the period from 1919 to 2000.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was very important as it allowed women to vote.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “In 1966 the National Organisation for Women (NOW) was established. NOW tried to gain fair pay and equal job opportunities for women.”

“In 1973 a famous legal and social change occurred that affected gender equality. The *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court judgement resulted in the legalisation of abortion.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was important as it seemed to lead to a period of liberation for women in the 1920s. Some have associated this period with the flapper movement. Women started to wear short dresses, cut their hair short and smoked cigarettes. They also defied Prohibition by consuming alcohol. All of this showed that women were no longer willing to accept a position in society based on traditional values. In many ways it started the process of women’s liberation which continued throughout the century.”

“Although the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment was important of more significance was the feminist movement of the 1960s. One area that feminists focused on was campaigning for improvements in educational opportunities for women. In 1950 Only 25 per cent of Bachelor of Arts degrees were gained by women. By 1970 this figure had risen to 43 per cent. These educational developments had a more direct impact on the lives of women than the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment which only offered the chance to vote.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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### Section C: Economic and Social Change 1754–2000

- 5 (a) Describe the impact of the development of railways on the U.S. economy in the nineteenth century.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General response** [1–2]

e.g. “The railways meant that people could move all over the United States, they improved peoples’ lives.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The railways had a large impact of the US economy because they opened up opportunities for people to produce and sell goods across the country. An item for sale in New York could be quickly transported across the country and bought by those in the West. Also products could be transported into large cities. For example, from 1867 cattle produced in Kansas were transported to Chicago by railway. This changed the way that the livestock industry in the United States worked.”

- (b) Explain why Eli Whitney’s invention helped the U.S. to industrialise.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General response** [1]

e.g. “Eli Whitney’s invention helped people to grow more cotton and get rich.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, it was a machine which removed the seeds from cotton which had been a very slow process. It meant that a lot of cotton could be produced more quickly. “

“The invention of the cotton gin made the United States the biggest producer of cotton in the world and made slavery much more profitable.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “The cotton gin meant that more slaves could work in the fields rather than spend time removing seeds from the cotton. This meant that more land could be worked and in turn more cotton could be produced. As a result the United States became the largest producer of cotton in the world and was able to increase imports of cotton to Europe. This helped the U.S. to industrialise because there was more money to be spent on the latest technology.”

“The increase in cotton production had a direct effect on industry in the North. Cheaper cotton led to the increase of textile mills in the North, especially in places like New England. These mills used new technology to produce fabric which was then sold in Northern cities making their owners a lot of money.”

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(c) “Industrialisation in the nineteenth century had a negative impact on living and working conditions” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “Big cities were horrible places to live in the nineteenth century and made life worse for people who lived there.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “Child Labour was a problem in big cities in the late nineteenth century, in 1890 there were 1.5m workers under the age of 15.”

“Cities like Chicago suffered from a lack of clean water and basic sanitation because of poor densely populated areas.”

“The American Federation of Labour was formed in 1886 to help workers gain more rights.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “As a result of industrialisation workers were able to join together to use the power of their labour to improve working conditions. Groups like the Knights of Labour led strikes against the Union Pacific Railroad and the Wabash Railroad in the 1880s which prevented planned wage reductions. The increasing power of unions meant that working conditions slowly began to improve by the end of the nineteenth century.”

“Industrialisation led to very poor working and living conditions in many of the big cities in the United States. Cities like Chicago had seen an influx of workers from the countryside and immigrants from abroad as a result of demand for unskilled workers. This led to cramped housing conditions, high crime levels and a lack of basic sanitation.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement.** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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**6 (a) What was the counter culture movement of 1955 to 1975?**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1–2]

e.g. “Counter culture involved some people doing things that most of the population did not find normal and/or acceptable.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “Counter culture was mainly a youth culture movement that emphasised individuality and the freedom to express one’s ideas. Hippies wore outrageous clothes and preached ‘free love’. New musical styles emerged that challenged traditional values. The Woodstock Music and Art Fair witnessed the gathering of 400 000 people who gathered to listen to the major rock bands in the world. Some turned to the taking of psychedelic drugs such as LSD.”

“‘Greasers’ or ‘beat generation/beatniks’ emerged as subcultures.”

**(b) Explain why the period from 1920 to 1939 is referred to as the Jazz Age.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General answer** [1]

e.g. “The Jazz age was a time when people were happy as they could go to dances and listen to new music.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “Culture was influenced by the ‘jazz spirit’. Composers such as George Gershwin showed how jazz music could be blended with more popular musical sounds to create a new type of music.”

“Harlem became the centre of the Jazz Age culture. By the end of the period there were over 500 Jazz Clubs in Harlem.”

“Changing role of women, including flappers, within a wider cultural experiment during the period.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “This period was known as the Jazz Age but it was not just about a new form of music. Artists such as Edward Hopper, Rockwell Kent and Georgia O’Keefe produced art depicted everyday scenes rather than idealised portraits of American life. This changed the way that people thought about life and was seen as modern and exciting.”

“The Jazz Age was also a reference to the growing importance of African American culture associated with the Harlem Renaissance. This was an African American literary movement led by writers such as Claude McKay and Langston Hughes. The movement showed that African Americans had the artistic talent that was comparable to white poets, writers and dramatists.”

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- (c) “The Hollywood movie industry was the most important influence on popular culture in the U.S.A. from 1920 to 1975.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “The Hollywood movie industry was important as it provided a new form of entertainment to people.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “In 1927 entertainment in America was revolutionised by the making of the *Jazz Singer*, the first ‘talkie’ movie.”

“The emergence of rock-and-roll in the 1950s was also an important development. Teenagers rushed out to buy the records of Chuck Berry, Little Richard and Elvis Presley.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “The emergence of the Beat Generation in the 1950s was arguably more influential than Hollywood after the Second World War. Writers such as Jack Kerouac and Alan Ginsberg challenged the norms and values of American society. They questioned whether it was healthy to base society on the acquisition of money and property. To the many young people who followed the work of the Beat Generation these messages were more important than those coming from Hollywood.”

“The development of the popular music industry was more important than the Hollywood movie industry. For example, the new folk music of the 1960s, produced by artists such as Bob Dylan, showed how music could be used as a form of protest. Songs against oppression were produced that focused on issues such as poverty, unemployment and lack of political rights.”

“The influence of Hollywood on the fashion and ideas of the 1920s was very important. In 1927 the biggest star in American was Clara Bow who was known as the ‘It’ girl. Her hair and make-up were copied by women all over the United States and became the image of the ideal woman.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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**Section D: America and the World 1754–2000**

**7 (a) Describe relations between the U.S.A. and Britain during the Civil War.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General comment** [1–2]

e.g. “Relations between the U.S.A and Britain during the Civil War were often tense.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The British government entered into negotiations with the South over the possibility of providing help. Late in 1861 the Confederate president, Davis, sent representatives to England to discuss the possibility of support. The representatives were captured by a Union ship before they reached Britain. The British were angered by this, sent troops to be stationed in Canada and threatened war against the North. Lincoln gave in and released Slidell and Mason, the Confederate politicians.”

**(b) Explain why the Monroe Doctrine was introduced in 1823.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General comment** [1]

e.g. “Monroe was worried about some countries being threatened by others.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “Monroe thought European countries were going to carry on colonising other countries.”

“Monroe argued that if European countries tried to control those in the Western Hemisphere then this should be seen as a hostile act.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “Monroe wanted to improve U.S. relations with European countries especially Britain. In a speech made on December 2, 1823 he said that the U.S. would not get involved in European internal affairs and would avoid taking sides in wars between European states.”

“Another reason for the introduction of the Monroe Doctrine was to secure U.S. interests in the region. In Central and South America people were grateful for the support Monroe gave to their newly liberated countries.”

“Monroe also wanted to make clear that colonisation in the Western Hemisphere was considered morally wrong by the U.S. He therefore stated in his doctrine that any further attempts at colonisation would be forcefully opposed by the U.S.A.”

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(c) “The aims of U.S. foreign policy were the same from 1820 to the 1890s.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “The statement is mostly true as the U.S. mainly aimed to stay out of the affairs of other countries during this period.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “For much of the period federal governments stuck to the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 as the focus of foreign policy.”

“In 1866 France was forced to abandon its interest in Mexico after William Seward ordered 50 000 troops to be placed on the Mexican border.”

“In 1881 a Naval Advisory Board was established. It aimed to boost the U.S. navy so that it would be in a stronger position to protect those who attempted to expand U.S. overseas markets.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “For the early part of the period U.S. foreign policy aims did seem to remain constant. They were based on the Monroe Doctrine which in turn was linked to George Washington’s idea that America should ‘steer clear of permanent alliances’. Thus, the U.S. declared neutrality in European wars and influenced other nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.”

“By the 1860s there were clear signs that federal government was willing to change its foreign policy aims. For example, In 1867 William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia. In the same year he promoted the annexation of Midway Islands which showed how trade interests had expanded to the Pacific islands. This was reinforced in 1875 by the signing of a special trade agreement with Hawaii. All of these actions suggest a more expansionist and interventionist foreign policy focus.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]

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**8 (a) What was the Dawes Plan of 1924?**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General comment** [1–2]

e.g. “The Dawes Plan of 1924 was designed to help other countries who were less well off than the U.S.”

**Level 2: Describes events** [3–5]

e.g. “The Dawes Plan was signed in 1924 by the Allies and Germany. It was agreed that reparation payments were to be spread over a longer period. The U.S. agreed to loan Germany the equivalent of 800 million marks. This was meant to help Germany rebuild its industry, increase employment and therefore stimulate trade between Germany and the rest of the world. Help Germany out of the 1923 depression.”

**(b) Explain why the U.S. adopted a “Good Neighbour” policy in the 1930s.**

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: General comment** [1]

e.g. “During the 1930s the U.S. wanted to stay out of wars and be a “Good Neighbour” to countries around it.”

**Level 2: Identifies why** [2–4]

e.g. “From 1933 President Roosevelt adopted the Good Neighbour policy where he promised not to get involved in Latin America.”

“By 1934 all American forces in Latin America had been withdrawn.”

**Level 3: Explains why** [5–7]

e.g. “One of the main reasons for Roosevelt adopting the “Good Neighbour” policy was that he expected it to create new trade opportunities with Latin American countries. The President and his advisors believed this would be good for the struggling U.S. economy. In 1936 he attended Buenos Aires Inter-American Conference where he called himself a “travelling salesman of peace.” In reality many Latin American states still remained very sceptical of U.S. intentions.”



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- (c) “Japanese aggression was the only reason the U.S.A. decided to go to war in 1941.”  
How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

**Level 0: No evidence submitted or response does not address the question** [0]

**Level 1: Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. “The Japanese attacked the United States which started the war in 1941.”

**Level 2: Identifies reasons/issues** [2–3]

e.g. “The attack on Pearl Harbour on 7 December 1941 was the final trigger which caused the United States to enter the Second World War.”

“Japan’s continued aggression in China during the late 1930s had damaged relations with the United States. In the summer of 1939 Roosevelt threatened to cut Japanese-American trade.”

“The United States agreed the destroyers-for-bases deal in September 1940 which was an agreement between Britain and the United States to help with food convoys in the Atlantic.”

**Level 3: Explains agreement OR disagreement** [4–5]

e.g. “In many ways it was the actions of U.S. foreign policy after 1939 that led to America going to war in 1941. Roosevelt agreed to help the British through the Lend-Lease programme and in 1940 he had imposed economic sanctions of Japan. The President persuaded Americans that Britain was their last line of defence against fascism and that they needed help. The attack on Pearl Harbour was just the trigger for the United States beginning military action in a war where they were already involved.”

“Japanese aggression both in the short and long term was by far the biggest reason for the U.S.A. going to war in 1941. Japan’s continued aggression in China during the late 1930s had damaged relations with the United States. In the summer of 1939 Roosevelt threatened to cut Japanese-American trade and finally in 1941 America stopped exporting oil to Japan. This led directly to the attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941 which was the main reason that the U.S. went to war.”

**Level 4: Explains agreement AND disagreement** [6–7]

**Level 5: Explains with evaluative judgement of ‘How far...?’** [8]